

**Study of jet quenching with Z +jet correlations in PbPb and pp collisions at
 $\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 5.02 \text{ TeV}$**

— Supplemental Material —

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(Dated: July 3, 2017)

A proper comparison between the data presented in this Letter and theory can be done when the theory calculations smear the generator-level jet p_T to the resolution observed in detector-level jets. The procedure is given below.

The p_T^{gen} is smeared into p_T^{reco} by multiplying the p_T^{gen} with a number sampled from a Gaussian distribution with mean 1 and variance $\sigma^2(p_T^{\text{gen}})$. The functional form is the same for pp and PbPb :

$$\sigma(p_T^{\text{gen}}) = \sqrt{C^2 + \frac{S^2}{p_T^{\text{gen}}} + \frac{N^2}{(p_T^{\text{gen}})^2}}$$

The parameter S describes the p_T dependence of the

jet energy resolution, C represents the high- p_T limit of the resolution, and N reflects the effect of UE fluctuations on the energy resolution. The parameters for $\sigma(p_T^{\text{gen}})$ are determined using PYTHIA+HYDJET (for PbPb) and PYTHIA (for pp) samples. The parameter C is determined only from the PYTHIA sample, and has the same value for pp and PbPb, 0.061 ± 0.001 . The PbPb (pp) numerical values for S and N are 1.24 ± 0.04 (0.95 ± 0.01) and 8.08 ± 0.15 (0.001 ± 0.001), respectively.

Arguably a more accurate comparison would include the smearing of generator-level jet ϕ as well. However, simulation studies showed that, compared to jet p_T smearing, jet ϕ smearing has negligible effect on the observables presented and therefore is omitted in this guide.